

The Jewish Herald

Third Year

HOUSTON, TEXAS, JUNE 15, 1911

No. 39

JUDGE SULZBERGER DENOUNCES REPORT.

Judge Mayer Sulzberger, president of the American Jewish Committee, writes that in his opinion the "news" is a piece of Russian duplicity. He says:

"There is no good ground for believing that Russia has made any concession to the United States on the passport question. Germany, France and England have for years had the privileges which are now said to be granted to our country. The discrimination against our country has been openly and notoriously offensive and insulting. To tell us now that with our full treaty rights they are going to give us what other nations have enjoyed under less favorable treaties, is to give us no boon.

"But there is no official authority for stating that Russia has done even so much.

"I look upon the whole matter as a piece of Russian duplicity, which in their language is called 'diplomacy.' Its object is to influence congress to delay action on the Sulzer and Culbertson resolutions to repeal the treaty of 1832 by feeding it on empty promises of the kind that have been freely given for decades.

"In my opinion there is nothing in the whole matter that should cause us for an instant to relax our efforts to wipe from American diplomacy the stain that Russia's insolence and cynicism have put upon it. Moreover, all our friends in every state of the union should continue their endeavors to agitate for treaty repeal. The executive department would not, it seems, feel itself at liberty to act in this direction without the express assent and direction of the congress. To obtain that we must agitate, agitate, agitate, for one year, or for five years, or for twenty years if necessary."—The American Hebrew.

JEWS CLAIM \$160,000,000.

New York, May 30.—The Federation of Jewish Organizations of New York contemplates starting a movement to secure from the United States Government about \$660,000, with compound interest from 1776, or about \$160,000,000, which is claimed as due the heirs of Haym Salomon, the Jewish banker and patriot, of New York and Philadelphia, who during the American Revolution helped finance the Federal cause.

The Federation wants Congress to pass an act creating the Haym Salomon National University in Washington, D. C., with this money, and to set the movement afoot will hold a mass meeting Sunday evening, June 11, in the Synagog Kehal Jeshurun, No. 117 East Eighty-fifth street.

Louis Friedman of the Federation, issued a statement telling of the intention of the organization. In it he says:

"A blot has been resting on the American nation for over 135 years—the ingratitude in ignoring the services of one of the greatest patriots of the Revolutionary period, who financed and backed the government in freedom's cause, the great Polish Jew, Haym Salomon, of New York and Philadelphia, banker and patriot."

Judge Sulzberger Laughs at Scheme.

Judge Mayer Sulzberger said that he knew nothing of the movement and considered it entirely visionary. He said that from time to time for many years past schemes for a memorial to Salomon have been raised, but that all have come to naught. The debt, he said, is entirely worthless from a legal standpoint, and the moral obligation could be entirely wiped out to the entire satisfaction of the Salomon heirs by spending probably \$25,000 for an appropriate statute to the financier who helped his country in time of need.

Judge Sulzberger added that the idea of getting \$160,000,000 from the government could not be entertained with seriousness by any but a dreamer.

In the new constitution of Alsace-Lorraine, which is now being completed by delegates of both provinces, under the supervision of the German government, a clause has been introduced by which a Jewish rabbi will be given a seat in the provincial senate. This clause has already received the sanction of the German government, so that the Jewish religion will now be fully recognized in these provinces, in the same way as the Catholic and Protestant religions are.

RABBI ZIELONKA IN CHICAGO.

A general meeting of the Ramah Lodge No. 33, I. O. B. B., took place June 8, at hall, 412 Masonic Temple. After the initiation of candidates and the nomination and election of officers, Dr. Martin Zielonka of El Paso, Texas, delivered an address upon "The Value of Our Minority." Supper was served after the meeting had adjourned.

RABBI COHEN'S COMMENTS.

The comment of Rabbi Henry Cohen of Galveston in regard to the Associated Press dispatch concerning the action of Colonel Joseph Garrard, U. S. A., in the case of Private Frank A. Bloom, is as follows:

"Mr. Taft has no patience with narrow-minded prejudice; he is a fair man, and considers that one's religion is the private affair of the individual. He, like all sensible men, believes that people should be judged according to their personal worth, and not according to a religious label. Like his predecessor in office, the president honors the deserving man, be he Catholic, Protestant or Jew. To discriminate against a citizen because of his religion betrays the utmost ignorance and puts the sycophant upon the same plane as that European aristocracy that argues that church and state are one and the same thing. In free America this assumption of racial superiority brings its own punishment, as Colonel Garrard will realize to his cost.

"There is nothing against the character of Joseph Bloom but that he is a Jew! Confederate history says that Frauenthal, the hero of the Acute Bloody Angle of Spotsylvania, was a Jew, and General Forsythe tells us that Shlessinger, the wonder of the Arickaree Fort, was a Jew, to say nothing of Commodore Levy of the navy. In our own day Rear Admiral Marix and Colonel Loucheimer are Israelites, and their religion or race is no detriment to their patriotism.

"From Joshua, the general of the Old Testament, through the Maccabean wars, through the siege of Jerusalem, through the middle ages, in every country in which a Jew could wield a sword or fire a gun, he has fought with the best. England, France, Germany and Russia, no less than the United States, have been proud of their Jewish soldiery. During the revolutionary, Mexican and civil war Israelites fought side by side with comrades of other faiths, and spilt their blood—enlisted men and officers—as freely.

"Thanks to the times in which we live, the Colonel Garrards are few. In America, at least, there is no room for such medieval narrowness as that manifested in this incident—that a man of 'efficient service and excellent standing' should be discriminated against by reason of his church affiliation. America honors the consistent individual, and has just about as

much respect for the bigoted discriminator as for him who on the outlook for social preferment denies or hides his faith. President Taft has rightly said that Colonel Garrard's animadversions are not true—and that's the upshot of the matter."

PRUSSIAN JEWS MAKE A PROTEST.

A dispatch from Berlin says that German-Jewish organizations have undertaken a campaign against the unwritten military law prohibiting Jews from becoming officers in the Prussian army is interesting. A resolution, unanimously adopted by two leading Jewish organizations, the Union of German Jews and the Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, at a meeting at Frankfurt-on-Main reads:

"Contrary to the custom of all other civilized States, soldiers of the Jewish faith in the Prussian army are at disadvantage in the matter of promotion as compared to Christians and the Christian sons of Jewish parents. The assembly protests against this condition as unconstitutional and illegal, and expresses the hope that the competent authorities will succeed in abolishing this shameful and oppressive injustice and in bringing about the fulfillment of the law."

Though considerable inroads already have been made on the traditional view, which regarded the higher posts in the army and the commissions in the better regiments as the prerogative of the German nobility, immediate favorable action on the resolution above set forth is not regarded probable.

SENATOR GUGGENHEIM NOT

FAVORABLE TO JEWS.

The Denver, Colo., Jewish Outlook published a letter in its last issue, in which the writer said:

"When a bill was under discussion in the senate regarding certain Sunday work in the District of Columbia, both the Hon. Simon Guggenheim and Hon. Isadore Rayner of Maryland, both of whom at times acclaim their Jewish blood, but on that particular occasion they were silent and it was left to Senator Money of Mississippi and Senator Bailey of Texas to champion our cause. During the very discussion, a roll call was had to ascertain the presence of a quorum, and both senators answered to their names, but not a syllable escaped their lips in behalf of the Jewish people, who by that very bill would have been discriminated against, and I am not surprised that Messrs. Schiff and Strauss of New York city have asked the co-operation of Mr. D. S. Lehman of your city to enlist the assistance of your congressional delegation,